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## ON THE IDENTITY OF CONUS PASTINACA

By WILLIAM E. OLD, JR.

American Museum of Natural History

The confusion surrounding the correct identity of the taxon, *Conus pastinaca* Lamarck, 1810, has persisted for over a century. Lamarck (1810) proposed the taxon under the heading “[No.] 60 Cône panais. *Conus pastinaca*.” A brief Latin description was given, followed by further remarks in French. No figures were cited. As to locality, Lamarck stated, “Habite . . . je le crois des même mers que le précédent [*Conus daucus*: Habite les mers de l’Amerique].” Lamarck stated that he felt *Conus pastinaca* “parôit distinct du cône carotte [*Conus daucus*].” Lamarck (1822) repeated virtually the same description. No figures were cited, nor was a locality given (other than “Habite . . . Mon cabinet”).

Kiener (1847) subsequently described and figured a shell under the name of *Conus pastinaca* (on the same plate with *Conus daucus*). Reeve (1849) stated that Kiener’s figure was “not the shell which I take to be the *Conus pastinaca*.” Weinkauff (1875) added that Kiener “gab dafür [*C. pastinaca*] eine blassgelbe varietät des *C. daucus*.” Mermod (1947) stated “L’ex[emple] figuré dans Kiener . . . n’a pas été retrouvé. Lamarck dit que la spire n’est pas tachetée; Kiener, par contre, la dit et la figure mouchetée.”

Tryon (1884) believed that “*Conus pastinaca* is a doubtful species, the specimens in the Lamarckian collection at Geneva including besides . . . [*Conus virgo*, other specimens with transverse lines, like those appearing on the body whorl of *Conus*

*quercinus*].” Mermod (1947) stated that Lamarck “possédait 3 ex[emplaires]. Dans sa coll[ection], un ex. de 31 mm., portant le n° 60, était mêlé aux *C. daucus*; c’est probablement le type du *pastinaca* de Lamarck.”

On the basis of the above information, one cannot precisely identify Lamarck’s *Conus pastinaca*. If it were of West Indian origin as Lamarck thought, it might be *Conus flavescens* Sowerby or *C. ustickei* Miller (in Usticke, 1959). Inasmuch as part of the Lamarckian collection is preserved in the Geneva Museum, an inquiry was made, and E. Binder of that institution kindly provided two photographs of the specimen mentioned by Mermod. The holotype of *Conus pastinaca* Lamarck is here illustrated for the first time (figs. 3, 4). These figures would indicate that Lamarck’s *Conus pastinaca* is merely another form of *Conus daucus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792. Inasmuch as specimens in the series of *Conus daucus* in the American Museum of Natural History matched Binder’s figures, Lamarck’s taxon should be added to the synonymy of *C. daucus*.

However, the name *Conus pastinaca* has been applied by many workers to a quite different shell for many years. Reeve (1844) was first to describe and figure a second species under the name *Conus pastinaca*. Reeve’s concept was apparently based on a literal interpretation of Lamarck’s description. Kiener, however, was probably familiar with the specimens in Lamarck’s collection, and his larger, colorful specimen from the collection of de Lessert (*vide* Mermod), was in the original concept. Reeve did not give any locality for his species. Sowerby (1857-58) and Weinkauff (1875) described and figured the same shell as given by Reeve. Tryon (1884) stated that “The shells figured by Reeve, Weinkauff, and Sowerby for *Conus pastinaca*, Lam., are probably worn specimens of [*Conus virgo*].”

In addition, mention should be made of the fact that the name *C. pastinaca* has been incorrectly applied for many years to an entirely different species, now known to occur in New Caledonia. Crosse (1858) proposed the name *Conus coelinae* for a rather large, pale yellowish *Conus* from New Caledonia. Here again, confusion has persisted for over a century as to the correct spelling of the taxon. In the original paper, the name was printed throughout with ligatures for both pairs of vowels, the final “ae”

closely resembling that used for the first ligature following the "c." Bernardi (1861) spelled it *C. caelinae*, though amended it to *C. coelinae* on the Errata sheet. Sowerby (1866), Weinkauff (1875), and Barros e Cunha (1933), consistently spelled it *C. caelinae*. Tryon (1884) and Tomlin (1937) employed the *C. coelinae* spelling. Wagner and Abbott (1964) follow Tomlin (1937) in attributing the *C. caelinae* spelling to "Barros e Cunha, 1933," although this spelling was widely used in the 19th Century.

Crosse (1858) placed the name at the beginning of the "C's" in his "Catalogue alphabétique des Cones," as though it were intended to be spelled *Conus caelinae*. Leslie Taylor, Librarian, American Museum of Natural History, is of the opinion (personal communication) that this placement as well as the use of the ligatures to be merely faulty typesetting. The derivation of the specific name, incidentally, *coelia* in Latin, is from the Greek, *koilia*, a cavity.

For years workers have stated that *Conus coelinae* Crosse together with *C. emaciatus* Reeve, and (more recently) *C. spiciferi* Bartsch and Rehder, were probably evolved from the wide-ranging *Conus virgo*. This concept, based entirely on shell characters, has not been verified by anatomical studies.

Synonymies of both species follow:

*Conus (Lithoconus) daucus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, form *pastinaca* Lamarck, 1810.

*Conus pastinaca* Lamarck, 1810: 266, no. 60.

*Conus pastinaca* Lamarck, 1822: 469, no. 60.

*Conus pastinaca* Kiener: 1847: 100. Plate 26, fig. 2.

*Conus (Lithoconus) coelinae* Crosse, 1858.

*Conus pastinaca* Lamarck, Reeve, 1844. Plate 46, sp. 257.  
*Non* Lamarck, 1810.

*Conus pastinaca* Lamarck, Sowerby, 1857-8: 22. Plate 15, fig. 353.

*Conus coelinae* Crosse, 1858: 117. Plate 2, fig. 1.

*Conus coelinae* Bernardi, 1866: 6. Plate 2, fig. 11.

*Conus coelinae* "Bernard" Crosse, Sowerby, 1866: 326. Plate 26, fig. 623.

*Conus pastinaca* Lamarck, Weinkauff, 1875: 219. Plate 32, fig. 1, 2. *Non* Lamarck, 1810.

*Conus virgo* var. *coelinae* Crosse, Tryon, 1884: 43. Plate 13, fig. 46.

*Conus virgo caelinae* Crosse, Barros e Cunha, 1933: 95.

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NEW RECORDS FOR *CYPRAEA SURINAMENSIS*

BY WILLIAM K. EMERSON AND WILLIAM E. OLD, JR.

American Museum of Natural History

*Cypraea (Propustularia) surinamensis* Perry (1811), the least known of the western Atlantic cowries, was previously recorded from several islands in the southern part of the Caribbean Sea and from the adjacent coast of South America at Surinam (Dutch Guiana). However, this taxon, or one of its supposed synonyms: *C. bicallosa* Gray (1831), *C. aubryana* Jousseume (1869), and